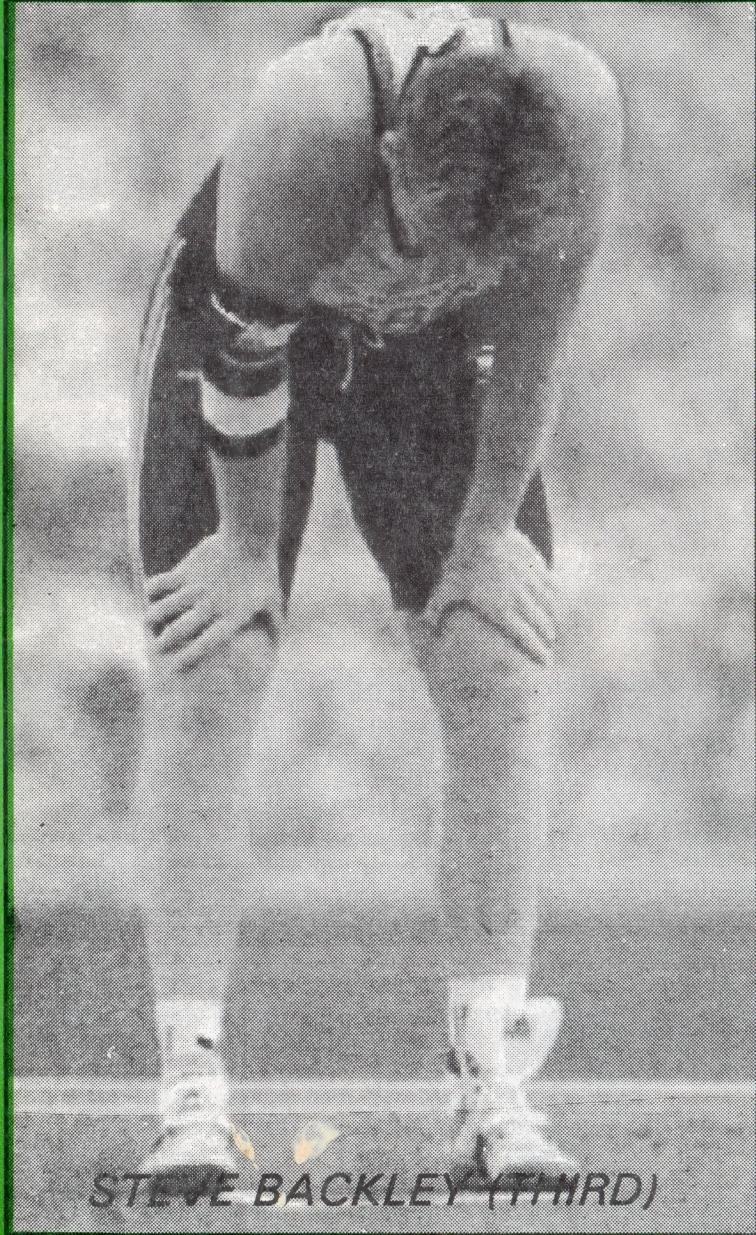


Spearhead

70p

No. 283 SEPTEMBER 1992

14



STEVE BACKLEY (THIRD)

NOT GOOD ENOUGH!

*The Olympics:
verdict on an unfit
nation (pages 2-4)*



Nationalist Comment

WHAT WE THINK

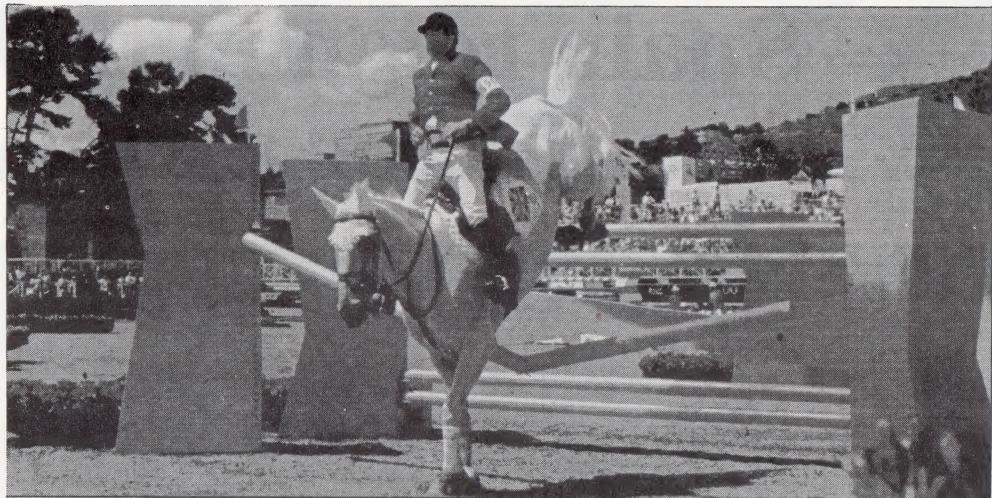
on the month's news.

Olympic audit

Another Olympic Games has come and gone, and it is time once again to take stock of the performance of Britain's participants. As has been customary in the past, there is not too much to wave the flag over.

Our total tally of medals was five gold, three silver and twelve bronze: 20 in all. One or two of these, including a gold in the men's hundred metres, were won by black athletes who cannot realistically be claimed as British. Swimmer Nick Gillingham and javelin-thrower Steve Backley might well have won golds but for injuries, but bad luck is a factor that all competitors have to contend with, and over the broader spectrum it is one that evens itself out — who knows what medals we won but might have lost had it not been for similar injuries to our rivals?

The so-called 'Unified Team' (the remnant of the former Soviet Union) won 112 medals (45 gold), the United States 108 (37 gold) and China 54 (16 gold). It might be argued that these three, possessing vastly bigger pools of athletes from which to select



ANOTHER FLOP

Olympic hope Milton, with John Whitaker riding, stumbles at fence and bows out of the running. At equestrian events British competitors have normally done well, but not this time.

their teams, were bound to have a competitive edge over us — though the excess of UT and American golds over those of Britain far exceeded comparative population ratios.

Germany, competing as a single country for the first time since the Berlin Games of 1936, won 82 medals, including 33 golds. The population of today's United Germany is 36 per-cent larger than that of the United Kingdom, yet the Germans won more than four times the medals we did and more than six times the number of golds; France, with almost identical size of population, won 29 medals, including eight golds; Spain, with 69 per-cent of our population, won 22 medals, including 13 golds; South Korea, with population resources similar to those of Spain, won 29 medals including 12 golds; Hungary, Cuba and Australia, all with populations a mere fraction of Britain's, won

more medals than we did — the first two a great many more.

Are these figures accurate indicators of these nations' sporting prowess by comparison with our own. Not entirely. A large portion of Britain's leading sportsmen are engaged in cricket, professional soccer, rugby union and rugby league football, golf and motor racing — all sports that are excluded from the Olympics. Professional soccer apart, few nations go in for these sports with the intensity that we do. We currently can boast the world's leading golfer in Nick Faldo, the world's top motor racing driver in Nigel Mansell and the world's champion snooker player in Stephen Hendry — plus most of the remainder of the leading players of that game around the globe. Yet none of these is ever likely to step onto the Olympic winners' rostrum — a bit of an injustice, to say the least.

But when all these factors are duly considered, it remains true that our Olympic performance is unimpressive — as it has been within living memory. Indeed, compared with those of Germany, Cuba and Hungary, it is little short of pitiful.

Does this matter? Are there not more vital indices of a nation's strength and capability than its performance on the playing field or the running track? Boiling it down to the traditional Olympic ethos, is winning really more important than taking part? As always, there will be many in Britain who will rationalise our failure by reference to these questions, answering No, Yes and No in turn. With the second and third assertions we would, in the last analysis, have to agree: there are more important things than sporting prowess; and winning in the Olympics is not everything — most certainly not, anyway, to the extent of justifying unsporting methods, such as the taking of strength-boosting drugs. And the argument might be taken further: there is indeed a point beyond which the concentration of a state's effort and resources on producing sporting champions can get out of all

Spearhead

No. 283 SEPTEMBER 1992
PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW
Editor: John Tyndall

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reasonable proportion. The Soviet Union, Hungary and East Germany, all until recently countries under communist rule, provided classic examples of this tendency. Neglecting most other fields of national development in the single-minded pursuit of sporting success, it should not be difficult for a country to cut an impressive dash at the Olympics — even though its performance away from that arena may in most respects be undistinguished. Russia and her 'Commonwealth', Hungary and the eastern part of today's unified Germany are of course still reaping the benefits of the sports apparatus set up in those countries by their communist ex-rulers, and they will continue to do so for some time. Cuba, still a communist state, maintains the same kind of apparatus today and is thus able to produce sporting standards ridiculously out of proportion to her standards in almost everything else. No, it is undoubtedly true that the exploitation of sport for political purposes has produced a number of freak ratings at the Olympics which do not go anywhere near reflecting the general attributes of the nations involved.

Nevertheless, to the question: does Britain's Olympic failure matter? we have to give the answer: Yes, it does matter. Whether we like it or not, achievements in international sport are taken by most of the world to be a pointer to the strength of nations and are important as a means of enforcing national self-confidence and pride. The fact that the pursuit of sporting excellence can be taken to absurd extremes does not make that pursuit itself wrong. If it did, the same could be said of the pursuit of excellence in just about everything else. We should not neglect the maintenance of military power merely because some nations across history have given it a priority that has exceeded all balance. We should not, and do not, despise economic development merely because there are other things worth achieving too.

Perhaps much more depressing than Britain's actual Olympic performance is the national reaction to it at home. To date, we have not heard of one public leader of any importance who has expressed concern at the mediocre results obtained and called for an organised national effort to produce better results in the future. But is this not fairly typical of the way we approach almost everything in this country? By some strange quirk of thinking, all too many of us seem to believe that it is alien to the British way of doing things to undertake a corporate mobilisation of national resources and will to achieve a worthy target of national betterment, whether it be in sport or anything else. Shoddy standards have prevailed in this country in many things for many years: manufacturing industry, education, public transport, the tidiness of our towns and cities and much else. There is no end of grumbling about them, but there seems to be an almost total paralysis when it comes to organising a remedy. The fashionable formula during the Thatcher years, and one

still very largely prevalent in Tory circles, has been to remove restraints on individual freedom and initiative in the faith that that will provide the spur to better performance. Experience, however, has borne out what should have been understood at the outset: that this 'market-forces' approach to inefficiency and sloth is in itself very limited in its capacity to achieve results. The initiative and the enterprise of the individual have to have behind them the backing of a united and organised nation, working in pursuit of a clear national policy. This is true in the quest for sporting excellence just as in virtually everything else. Of course, there will occasionally emerge the exceptional individual who will triumph over all handicaps to become the world's best, and Britain's gold medal-winners in Barcelona might justly be placed in that category; but as long as our sportsmen and sportswomen are obliged to compete against rivals who have behind them the backing of organised and disciplined national machines dedicated to victory such triumphs will be few and isolated. Indeed, the fuss that we tend to make over our athletes when they do strike gold at the Olympics only underlines the fact that, as a nation, we have become conditioned to accept also-ran status and are surprised to the point of ecstasy when someone proves an exception to the rule.

The sad reality is that we have become a third-rate nation, whose leaders of politics and public opinion — and unhappily a large part of the general population too — are quite content with third-rateness, and regard it as a rude intrusion on their somnolent peace of mind for anyone to suggest that we should strive for something better. We are 'laid-back', not just about sporting success or failure but about almost all else that reflects on our performance, prestige and status as a nation. The most sickening feature of our approach to the Olympics is indeed that it is symbolic of our approach to a whole series of challenges which determine our rating among the nations of the world.

There is another thing about British sporting mediocrity that should cause us even greater concern than the modest tally of medals our athletes win in international contests, and this is the way in which that mediocrity reflects upon the general physical standards prevalent in the population. Stand in any public place and observe the people passing by — ignoring those of obvious alien pedigree and just concentrating on the native and indigenous. The muster will be depressing: an abnormal number of sickly, weedy-looking males with the vapid countenances and slovenly bearing of a race that is resigned to defeat and twilight. Many of the females are little better, but it has always been this editor's contention that the women in any population are largely what they are made to be by male inspiration and example (or lack of them). Straighten out the men, and the women will come up to scratch as a natural consequence — that has been the rule for which history supplies abundant proof.

But what concern do we see in public life for the quality of people Britain is breeding? There is a belated recognition that our schools have been sinking to low academic standards, but beyond this preoccupation with the cerebral attributes of young folk we see very little. We focused last month on Health Secretary Virginia Bottomley's call to people to do more to achieve physical health and fitness — occasioned, it seems, by an equally belated recognition of the abysmally low standards to which the population has descended in these respects. But will such a call achieve the results needed to bring about a reincarnation of the 'Bulldog Breed' that built an empire on which the sun never set? Given the general climate of contemporary politics, with its overwhelmingly *laissez-faire* attitude to such questions, one has to doubt it.

A truly responsible government would place such matters in the forefront of public concern, recognising that betterment of the physical, mental, moral and cultural standards of the population are a priority that must be pursued before betterment of any other standards can be hoped for. Such a government would, among other things, be concerning itself deeply and seriously with such questions as the national diet, which is by common consent one of the worst in the developed world. Elsewhere in this month's issue we are printing an article which highlights the importance of nutrition in determining the mental as well as the physical attributes of populations. All the evidence, however, points to almost complete governmental indifference on such matters. After all, what does it have to do with winning the next election?

Britain should not seek to emulate those communist régimes which concentrate almost all national resources on training a few sporting freaks to win Olympic medals as a smokescreen for hiding a whole series of inadequacies in most other spheres of the nation's life. But she most certainly should strive to produce a population fit and healthy in body, mind and spirit, with its male and female components fine representatives of their sex in every respect. To this purpose, no aspect of human development should be neglected, and no factor of importance in that development, whether it be wholesome food, a healthy environment or ample exercise, should be given anything less than the highest priority. The very best facilities for physical training and recreation should be made available in every locality, and national education should stress the importance of physical fitness and healthy living as strongly as it stresses the need for learning and knowledge.

From out of this would come a population strong, fit and ready for all challenges — of which sport would be merely one. Such standards would be reflected in high performance at Olympic level as a natural consequence — without the one-sided dedication to medal-winning to the exclusion

Contd. overleaf

of almost all else that is apparent in soviet-style countries, present and recent past.

Will this happen in Britain? Not until there is a revolutionary change of attitude at the top of national affairs, not until there is a genuine national will-to-win that permeates everything we do.

The governess on the warpath again!

It was bound to happen! Certainly the most predictable thing in world politics in the 1990s was that, as chaos, violence and bloodshed increased in that part of Europe formerly known as Yugoslavia, a certain species of political animal well known to us all would respond to the situation with eager embrace, not failing to sniff out the possibilities it offered in the way of a stage on which to strut and posture and issue pompously self-righteous declarations condemning the participants and calling for 'international action' to bring matters to order. Perhaps it needed little foresight to guess that in the vanguard of these would be Liberal Democrat leader Paddy Ashdown, who, frustrated at being continually on the sidelines of British domestic politics, is looking desperately for a role. Paddy dispatched himself to Bosnia-Herzegovina last month in a determined bid to be where the action is and where the TV cameras are busiest. Shortly afterwards he issued a personal proclamation headed 'Why Britain cannot sit on the sidelines of this tragedy'. In it he called for this country's active involvement by way of military intervention in the crisis, saying that: "The danger is now that this conflagration will ignite the ethnic tensions emerging in the new democracies in Eastern Europe."

If anything will ignite anything it will be the interference by external powers in this inter-Yugoslav quarrel, which can have no other result than to increase the scale of the conflict, deepen the hatreds and, as in the Vietnam war before it, create a quagmire into which will be sucked ever-growing quantities of men and resources leading to a death toll of incalculable dimensions which will include thousands of our own service personnel as well as the others already involved.

There are signs that some of our leading politicians realise this and are anxious to avoid it. But it is beginning to look doubtful that they will be able to resist the mounting pressures of 'liberal' opinion now being mobilised in support of intervention — an opinion fired up by liberals' uncontrollable itch to meddle in other people's affairs and reinforced by the overwhelmingly powerful globalist lobby in all countries, which is positively affronted by the emergence of any crisis anywhere in the world in which it is not permitted to be referee and arbiter.

There may indeed be a crisis in the lands

of the former Yugoslavia. But there is also a crisis here in Britain: a crisis of collapsing law and order and of the threat of economic ruin. This British crisis should be absorbing every nerve, every resource and every thinking moment of our nation's leaders. There is not the time, and we have nothing to spare, for foreign adventures in far-off places.

The new Secretary of State has now gone a stage further. He announced last month that, as from midnight on August 10th, there would be a ban on the loyalist Ulster Defence Association — because of its links with what he termed 'murder gangs'.

Immediately, this decision aroused a storm of protest, with Ulster Unionists asking why such a ban should be imposed while an



INTERVENTIONIST PROPAGANDA

This photograph of Manjaca POW camp run by Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina has been used to whip up public opinion in support of United Nations action against the Serbs, in which Britain would be expected to participate. Some may ask why, if conditions in the camp were so bad, foreign cameramen would be allowed in to take such shots.

No-one with a streak of decency can gain any pleasure from the daily scenes of human suffering, involving as they do tiny children as well as old folk, that come to our television screens from the Bosnian battle zone.

But the feelings of shock and horror that result from these pictures are no substitutes for rational judgement, and all rational judgement should tell us that this is a conflict in which we can do no good by becoming involved ourselves. Brutal though it may seem to many, wars between Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Bosnians and others of that region are not Britain's affair. We may perhaps remember what happened the last time outside powers saw fit to become involved in the disturbances in that part of the world. The memory of that period of history should send a bold and clear message to all of us of today's generation, a message that says: *Keep out!*

Yet another kick in the teeth for Ulster

When Sir Patrick Mayhew was announced as the new Northern Ireland Secretary a few months ago, some people wondered if this represented an about-turn in the Government's bi-partisan policy in Ulster. Was not the new man one of impeccable Anglo-Irish background and therefore one who might understand the issues involved in the province better than his Westminster colleagues?

Such speculations were speedily ended as Sir Patrick was seen promoting round-table talks with the Government of the Irish Republic as energetically as any of his predecessors. Quite obviously it was going to be 'business as usual'.

organisation like Sinn Fein, which openly supports IRA terror, should be allowed to continue as a lawful political party.

In fact, it is very doubtful whether this latest move will have the slightest effect in reducing killings in Northern Ireland. A good many senior RUC men have opposed it, saying that it would only drive the UDA further underground and make it even more difficult for security forces to monitor its movements and activities.

Even such an establishment paper as the *Daily Mail*, no lover of the UDA or loyalist militants in any shape or form, was moved to say of the ban in its leader column of the 11th August:-

"Perhaps there is more to it than we know. But the ban on membership from midnight last night on the Ulster Defence Association seems oddly timed."

"The UDA has been an openly terrorist organisation for many years, responsible for many savage attacks on Catholics. Earlier this year it even ordered the machine gunning of a betting shop in which five people died."

"But throughout this period the Government did nothing."

"Now, when the spate of recent sectarian killings has abated, it acts..."

"It is certainly unlikely to have much immediate effect on the murder gangs, who anyway function secretly and illegally."

"There is bound to be suspicion that the ban has been introduced as a political sop towards the Dublin Government; a way of keeping them sweet..."

A suspicion, we would add, that is more than justified. We might also add that no less important to our Government than appeasing the Irish Republic is the policy of

insulting and alienating the loyalist majority in Northern Ireland, which it wants to expel from the United Kingdom at the earliest convenient opportunity. A ban on the UDA not accompanied by any ban on Sinn Fein is sure to push this policy a few stages further.

This magazine certainly has not endorsed every action carried out by the UDA nor flinched from saying that there have been elements that have got into that organisation whom it would be better off without.

At the end of the day, however, it is right to remind everyone why the UDA came into being, along with other loyalist paramilitary groups. These groups were created to defend the loyalist community in Northern Ireland against a reign of republican terror from which the British Government, in the 1970s as much as now, would not defend them adequately. Had British Government policy been from the outset one of all-out war against the republican terrorists, with no holds barred; and had the British Government, instead of maintaining a bi-partisan attitude in Northern Ireland between Britain's loyal subjects and Britain's enemies, made clear its resolution to fight for its own side and against republicanism, giving an unequivocal commitment that Northern Ireland would forever remain British and refusing to bargain or negotiate with an Irish Government which coveted Northern Ireland as its own, the need for such bodies as the UDA would never have arisen. The forces of law and order could have given their whole concentration to the task of fighting republican terror in the province. And in that endeavour they would have had the full-hearted backing of virtually the whole loyalist population, including many of those who became active in the UDA and similar bodies.

Government ineptitude in Northern Ireland gave birth to the UDA. And now the Government decides to place a ban on the movement which emerged from circumstances of its own creation. What a confession of failure! What an enactment of sick farce!

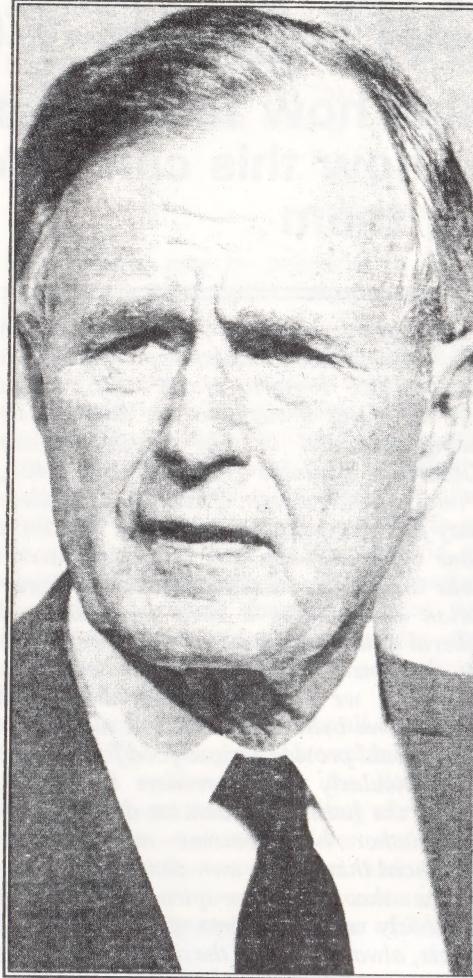
When needs must in party politics

On the front page of the *Daily Mail* of August 17th there appeared a headline saying 'Bush ready to bomb Saddam'. The report following began with the words: 'President Bush is planning to blast his way to electoral victory with an air strike on Baghdad. He could order the move during the Republican Convention, which opens today.'

The report went on to state that:-

"An extraordinary plan to provoke a confrontation with Saddam Hussein was leaked by angry Administration officials, according to reports in America.

"They said Iraq would be called on to allow UN inspectors into the Ministry of Military Industrialisation today. If it refused, the inspectors would be pulled out and US bombers would strike within days.



BUSH

In a desperate mess at home, he seems to be planning another military adventure to boost his waning status.

"Last night, Mr. Bush — 19 points behind Democratic challenger Bill Clinton in the polls — denied that he was acting for political gain but lent credence to the reports by calling them simply a 'breach of security'."

And supposing this operation goes ahead, what will be Britain's position? According to the *Daily Mail*:

"The action, involving only US forces, is said to have been approved by Britain and France late last week. Mr. Major is cutting short his holiday in Spain to discuss it tomorrow at an emergency Cabinet meeting with key ministers and the Chief of the Defence Staff, Field Marshal Sir Richard Vincent.

"Even if Mr. Major has reservations, it is almost unthinkable that he would not stand alongside Mr. Bush and back him at the UN."

At the time this issue of *Spearhead* goes to press, we have no way of knowing the final outcome of this affair. However, it has become clear that public opinion in this country and the West in general is being whipped up into support of further military action against Iraq, and it would seem that the matter now just boils down to a choice of time and opportunity. It would be entirely in character that that time and opportunity should be fixed to coincide with the forth-

coming US presidential election. Bush's record at home is appalling: America, after four years of his presidency, is in a shambles. His ratings in the presidential race, as the *Mail* report makes clear, place him a long way behind his rival. Something desperate obviously has to be done to distract American public opinion from domestic woes and restore the rapidly waning authority of the President. Recalling that his popularity soared as a result of the Gulf War in 1991, we would not be surprised that a renewal of that war is now being contemplated in the hope that a similar outcome will occur.

As for Major's support of Bush, the *Mail*'s commentary says it all. In stating that it would be "almost unthinkable" that Britain's Premier would not stand alongside Mr. Bush, the paper was only underlining present-day facts of life: that British Governments are so pathetically servile towards the United States that any independent position in world affairs on the part of this country is considered out of the question. That it might be wholly contrary to the British interest to become involved, whether actively or passively, in support of another American adventure in the Middle East is considered entirely irrelevant; where America goes, Britain must follow — that is the cardinal principle of British foreign policy in modern times.

Actually, John Major may well find it equally convenient to get involved in another Middle Eastern imbroglio. His position in Britain is not very far different to that of President Bush in the US: a near-bankrupt economy; collapsing law and order; massive popular disillusionment with the Government — notwithstanding, in Mr. Major's case, a fairly recent victory at the polls — obtained solely because of a belief by the electorate that the alternative would be even worse. To be able to strut and posture alongside Bushy in a display of *machismo* against Saddam Hussein may well provide our PM with an uplift to his equally plummeting public support. Who knows — a picture or two of John sitting astride a tank in some dusty desert backwater could work wonders in restoring his tattered image in the eyes of British voters! Although the *Mail* report states that action against Iraq would be taken by the Americans alone, the fact that an emergency meeting with our own armed forces Chief of Staff is taking place suggests that it would not be long before Britain became involved in the conflict as well.

Such are the devices to which the leading politicians of our time are in the habit of resorting when the needs of the party political game impose upon them emergencies the like of which Bush and Major face. Things in a mess at home? Voters getting restless? OK — drop a few bombs on a foreign capital; kill a few thousand of the inhabitants and — Presto! One is rehabilitated as a man of strength, resolution and decision. What a squalid racket!

POLITICS AND OUR FOOD

DICK SUTPHEN explains how faulty diet has a degenerative effect on nations, and how this can be exploited for the purpose of subjugating them

IN THIS ARTICLE, I aim to show that our food is being manipulated, and thus poisoned, for political purposes.

Firstly, we must show how easy it is to poison our food. It is all the easier in that people are not really interested in poison as such. If I were to stand in front of you with a hand-grenade or laser gun in my hand, you would be all ears. But if, instead, I showed you ten types of poison and said: "This poison makes you sick, that one makes you calm and relaxed, that one causes loss of memory while the one over there causes sterility, you would probably start yawning within a few minutes.

The reason for this is an inherent characteristic of the White Race, in contrast to the Semitic Race. We respect violence. We admire an honourable fighter. But we have no respect for a man who, for example, kills ten unworthy creatures with rat poison. By contrast, our enemies use such methods without compunction.

We like to fight openly. They prefer stealth. We choose weapons and violence. They prefer poison and treachery, working in secret. The fact that poison does not fire our imagination makes it very easy for the ruling powers to poison us in every possible way, and especially through the medium of our food.

One only has to reason logically, and analytically: The powers controlling us want to influence our behaviour and our thoughts. They can do so via our food. They have no moral or other reason not to use such methods. The logical conclusion is that they do in fact do so.

To understand why this happens, we must define the concept of 'politics' more clearly. Politics is about power, and especially power over people's thoughts and enslavement of their souls. Every means is used, including education, religion, sport, recreation and, above all, our food.

The latter is the most obscure, and thus all the more treacherous. "Der Mensch is was er isst," said a German scientist. "One is what one eats." What one eats largely determines how one feels. It influences one's thinking, morale, will-power and the capacity for action.

This article was first printed in Veg, an Afrikaans-speaking magazine, published from Box 17286, Pretoria North 0116, South Africa. It was brought to our attention by being reprinted in The South African Observer, available from PO Box 2401, Pretoria 0001, South Africa. Some readers may feel that parts of the article contain a tone of eccentricity, and that some assertions in it, such as the claim that a vegetarian diet induces a slave mentality and liberal attitudes, can be refuted by reference to prominent examples to the contrary. However, we are reproducing the article because we believe that there is much in it that should provide serious food for thought – particularly among readers in Britain, where the harmful tendencies described by the author have become much further advanced than in his own country.

The theory of conspiracy, which is obviously very much part of Mr. Sutphen's thesis, always contains the danger that it can in places be pursued to the stage of exaggeration or over-simplification; and some readers may feel that this occurs in some sections of his article. However, those who would repudiate Mr. Sutphen's basic theme – that a bad diet can have degenerative effects on a population, and that the introduction of harmful elements into a nation's diet could have a political motive – have the onus placed on them to explain how symptoms of physical and mental degeneration that can clearly be seen among our own people today could otherwise have become present, and to deny that this process, whether deliberately engineered or not, plays a significant part in reducing resistance to current schemes of political subjugation.

Table 1 shows the five long-term goals of the politics of enslavement. There is a clear connection between them. For instance, a sick person's longings are of a low order, just as those of someone who is always tired. If the differences between man and woman become blurred, it will of necessity increase infertility.

QUIESCENT AND CONTENTED

It is useful to look at the items in Table 1 in detail. The first is the political goal of keeping people calm, quiet, quiescent, content and always tired.

Mild, contented people will always agree with the Government or with the 'Official Opposition', which in many respects is the same thing. They are always slightly to the left or slightly to the right of the 'middle of the road'. They sometimes express outspoken views that are hotly debated, but this is typical 'braaivleis-extremism'. Belief in parliamentary democracy and election results forms the basis of all such discussions.

The democratic system is an invention of the powers behind the scenes. It can only work if the population 'plays along' in a state of restful moderation. To achieve this state in the subject populace, manipulation of food is used, together with careful manipulation of education, religion and the entertainment industry.

At least one European parliament has passed a law permitting the addition of tranquilisers in bread. The masses have already been poisoned to such an extent that even some welcome this development as a way to prevent riots and unrest.

One may object to the unruly public behaviour during demonstrations and riots. But if you watch such activities carefully you will note that the unrest is actually a form of entertainment, as seen at sports contests. It is a sport, a game against the police. The police play along, using rubber bullets and water cannons. The excitement is certainly intense, but superficial and of short duration. Afterwards, they all go home to their braaivleis and beer. As Nietzsche commented on this a century ago, "It must not inspire too strongly, otherwise it upsets the stomach."

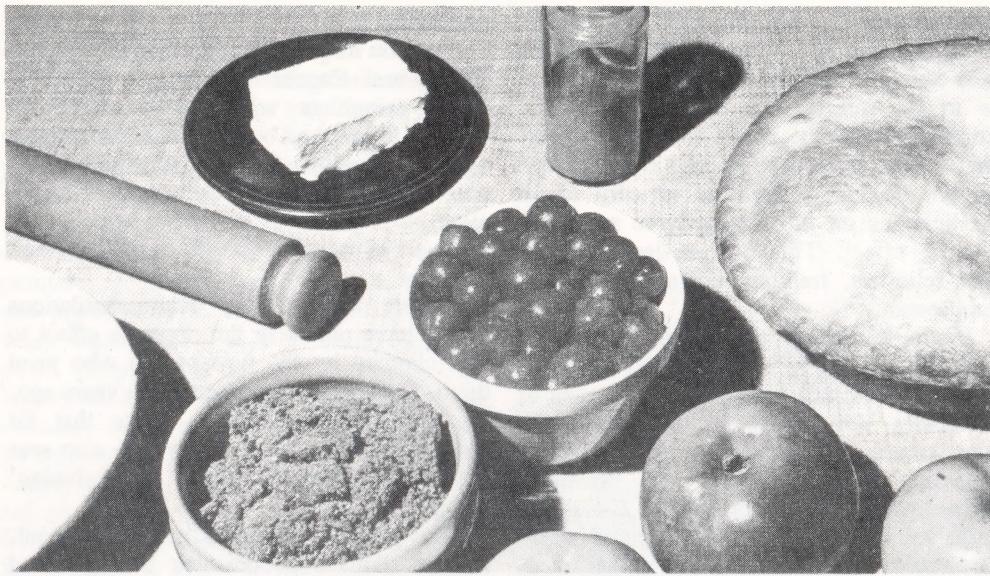
To my disappointment, the same must be said of last year's farmers' 'Siege of Pretoria'. There was far too much merriment really to make an impression. They enjoyed it too much. These days, even farmers buy a large portion of their food in the supermarkets, and they eat too much processed food. They too are no longer capable of really lasting anger.

Where necessary, the opposite effect can be achieved. It is known that in Poland riot police drink a cool drink beforehand which makes them aggressive. One can safely assume that this method is also used in other countries. The aggressiveness seen at soccer and rugby matches is of the same type, and

Table 1: Goals of food manipulation (poisoning)

- To make people calm, quiescent and content, and to keep them tired
- To make them sterile, and to weaken the sex-drive of men and women
- To blur the differentiation between the sexes
- To destroy people's feelings, their longings and all strong desires
- To make people sick, and thus dependent

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HOW SOUND IS OUR DIET?

So many modern food products contain poisonous additives which undermine people's physical and mental vitality

undoubtedly also the result of food and drink additives and steroid drugs.

INDUCING STERILITY

the second item in our table is the most obvious, namely the political goal of lowering population growth by means of food manipulation. This policy of mass poisoning is carried out in the guise of population development, birth control, etc.

Those who cherish the interests of the White Race may agree with this in so far as it affects other races. There is a broad consensus that their numbers need to be curbed. And this is being done, by means of manipulation of their food and drink. This is of course a highly sensitive matter politically. We will discuss this in greater depth in a later article.

Rural black women have an average of six or seven children. They grind their mealies themselves, or else obtain pure mealie meal. They drink 'unpurified' water. At the 1989 Congress of the Cape National Party it was stated that the average number of children per black woman in Soweto had declined within a few years from more than five to 2.8. The reason? The introduction of electricity! Newspaper readers are supposed to believe that!

However, one must remember that the powers controlling us do not care about us either. On the contrary, to serve their interests the white population must also be reduced. More than 20 per-cent of young white couples today are childless. Those are official statistics. The real figure is probably higher. Among the Boers of 100 years ago childless couples were almost unknown. To find the cause, one only needs to compare their diet with what we eat and drink today.

In Europe this has been going on for years. The number of childless couples there may already be over 30 per-cent. Of the others, many have only one child. France began more than a century ago to suppress

fertility.

In his book *Mein Kampf*, Hitler contrasted the French population programme with that of Germany. But after the Second World War the Germans rapidly followed and even overtook France and other countries in this negative respect, and today they have the lowest birthrate of all countries. It is our duty to oppose the process of population reduction among our own people. We can do something about it by changing our dietary habits.

DIFFERENTIATION OF THE SEXES

Closely related to the policy of inducing infertility and lowering sex drive is that of blurring the differentiation between men and women. This is achieved indirectly but purposely through our food, for instance through hormones and other so-called growth stimulants. These are generally administered through stock feeds, but also through other means. Miseducation, equality doctrine and propaganda, for instance in clothing fashions, would not be enough on their own to cause this sterility.

At the United Nations headquarters in New York there is a statue of the "ideal person of the future." It is a thin, brown sexless creature. One cannot see whether it is a man or a woman.

One can already see this sexlessness clearly in the big cities, fortunately a bit less so in South Africa than in the big cities of Europe and America — seeing that

food manipulation only began here at a later stage. The blurring of sexual characteristics is especially noticeable in the attitude, walk, posture, facial expression and voice.

The emasculation of men is more pronounced than the corresponding process of masculinisation in women. Politically, this can be explained. Especially the White Male must be destroyed! Food poisoning weakens the maternal instinct in women, just as it reduces aggression and love of fighting in men.

A by-product of growth hormones is the high incidence of very tall people. I cannot think how this of itself can serve a political purpose. South Africans visiting England have remarked at the number of young English women with grossly oversized breasts, a clear result of food poisoning.

DESTROYING STRONG EMOTIONS

Earlier in this article I noted that the goal of politics is enslavement. The characteristics of the perfect slave are listed in Table 2. He lacks all strong feeling. It was already known in Pythagoras' day in 400 BC that certain foods, like meat, beans and salt, increase the intensity of emotions. The lack of these foods helps to create a slave mentality. Pythagoras' school, for instance, recommended that judges abstain from meat and beans, the better to control their feelings.

Meat makes men more masculine and women more feminine. Do you want proof of this? Go first to a pharmacy and watch the men and women packing pills into bottles. Then go into a butchery, and watch the men and women at work there. If you are not misled by lipstick and other cosmetics, the obvious difference will be striking.

South Africa is still regarded in the world as a masculine country. For instance, world meat conferences are held here. But a lot of water will still have to flow under the bridge before the World Vegetarian Congress is held here. Decadent 'modern' countries like Holland or Sweden are more likely to be considered for that.

The vegetarian is generally a liberal figure. If we look at Table 2, the similarity to the slave mentality is striking. The liberal has no pride or love of his fatherland, not to mention his race. He prefers modern 'art'.

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Table 2: Characteristics of the perfect slave

- No feeling, lacks emotional development
- No pride in himself, lacks self-respect and self-control
- No yearning or longing, no independent thought
- No love for his fatherland, highly susceptible to treason
- No racial pride or loyalty
- No family ties of love or responsibility
- No aesthetic feeling for beauty, no appreciation of music
- No sense of responsibility
- No sense of shame related to internal values
- No consciousness of a past or a future

He always talks of 'rights', but never about responsibilities.

PROMOTING SICKNESS

The last item in Table 1 is the political objective of making people sick by means of food poisoning. This goal is twofold. In the first place it serves an economic and socio-logical purpose, namely supporting the medical, pharmaceutical and related industries. In the second place, it serves the aim of control and enslavement.

What would happen if people no longer became sick, other than with infections, fractures, etc.? If the root causes of cancer, diabetes, heart problems, allergies and other problems were found, that would naturally cause an economic crisis.

People have fallen sick throughout the ages. Through the awesome development of medical technology, one would expect the incidence of disease to fall. But that has not been the case, even allowing for the fact that they now grow older.

In terms of technology, medical science is

very advanced. All the more surprising, then, that they have not been able to find the real causes of certain diseases. Naturally, it is in the interests of the pharmaceutical companies and the whole medical industry that a large number of people are sick. It is known that more than 30 per-cent of all medications on the market have no single healing effect. This 30 per-cent includes pain-relievers, tranquilisers and symptom-suppressants.

If you study scientific medical literature you will soon find that almost all research is directed towards healing through means of medicines. Very little attention is paid to the root causes of diseases. I am referring especially to causes like the unnatural consumption of foodstuffs containing additives or lacking essential elements. In rare cases where such causes are mentioned, they are treated as peripheral to the discussion and not followed up.

For instance, the cancer industry has such an overwhelming influence, affecting so many political interests, that it warrants an article of its own. The cause of cancer has to do with our diet. This is generally accepted by experts. But still they have been supposedly searching for a cure for over a

hundred years.

But, you may say, do not the Heart Foundation and Cancer Association distribute many pamphlets with sound advice on healthy food? And what of the newspapers with their health columns? I wish to say that one ought to view such advice very critically. No advice will be given which goes against the political objectives of the establishment.

I have seen dietary recommendations which have precisely the opposite effect to that claimed by the newspapers who print them. One example: two or three years ago, the morning paper *Beeld* wrote that fat reduces fertility. In this way one also sees what is the purpose behind the 'reducing' mania.

The second, and even more important, reason to make people sick through food manipulation is pure enslavement policy, as discussed earlier in this article. The symptoms of this state of sickness have become so much part of everyday life that they are already partly regarded as normal. The opposite symptoms, which should indicate a state of health, are now regarded as psychological aberrations.

UNDERSTANDING THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

A book which all should read who want to unravel the mysteries of our times, reviewed by JOHN TYNDALL

THE ZIONIST FACTOR (Ivor Benson)
£10.00 plus £1.35 p&p. Available from
BNP Book Service, PO Box 119, Welling,
Kent DA16 3DW.

WE are currently in the midst of a new wave of hysteria concerning 'anti-semitism', and moves are afoot in places of power in Britain to bring in legislation that will limit still more strictly what one is able to say or write about this vexed question. It is therefore an opportune moment to welcome a learned work on the subject which approaches it calmly, rationally, factually and — perhaps most important of all from the standpoint of the uninitiated — without the slightest hint of hatred. The South African writer Ivor Benson supplied just such a work back in 1986. Now he has produced an updated and improved edition of the same book, taking into account numerous important international developments that have occurred in the ensuing six years. On reading the latest *Zionist Factor*, I was left with the feeling that it might serve, not only as an excellent study of Zionism itself, but as a much more general critique of the doctrines of liberalism, internationalism, egalitarianism, individualism, 'free-marketism' and others that have become the

received wisdom of our times. Indeed, the book might be counted as a superb piece of psycho-analysis of the western world in the late 20th century. All this is compressed into fractionally over 200 pages — an achievement that might provoke in this reviewer a mixture of professional admiration and envy!

The book begins with a look at the Jewish Question through the eyes of Shakespeare, whose Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice* is portrayed by no means without sympathy. As Mr. Benson says, he (Shakespeare) "was able to transpose himself into the Jew's situation and invoke the feelings which he would himself experience in such a situation." And he continues:-

"Shakespeare is scrupulously obedient to the highest canons of poetic and dramatic art in *The Merchant of Venice*. The quarrel as represented in the play is not personal and private but national and elemental, a clash between two separate self-contained moral systems, each with its own sense of right and wrong and its own keenly felt sense of personal honour..."

"What we are shown in *The Merchant of Venice* is an enmity in nature, involving two nations, each with its own legal and moral code, which cannot be resolved by any mutually acceptable law; the only

question to be determined is which side must win and which lose."

In the latter phrase Mr. Benson, perhaps without intending it, has highlighted a phenomenon which recurs constantly in the field of national and international politics today. 'Liberals', whose influence has become dominant in most of the western nations and in Britain is almost total, simply cannot conceive of any problem that cannot be solved in accordance with some mutually acceptable standard of 'fairness' and 'justice', and bring to every dispute an attitude rooted in the spirit of equity on which the British and other western Gentile legal systems are founded. Such an attitude is of course wholly correct when such a dispute is between two parties sharing the same nationality and transcending which there is a common national or racial interest; it becomes entirely impractical and invalid when those parties constitute different and opposing nationalities and interests. In the latter case, as Mr. Benson says: "the only question to be determined is which side must win and which lose."

Here, Jewry has an incalculable advantage over its Gentile rivals, for, as Benson has

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made clear again and again in this and other writings, its faith allows for a 'dual code' of amity and enmity depending upon whether a Jew is dealing with one of his own nation or with an outsider. It is a matter of: amity in all dealings with members of the group; enmity in all dealings with those outside the group — a theme to which we will return later.

THE 'RUSSIAN' REVOLUTION

From Shakespeare, the author then turns to Russia, and to the revolution that might best be described as 'Russian' in inverted



THE AUTHOR

Ivor Benson, a journalist and political analyst, wrote for the *Daily Express* and *Daily Telegraph* in London, and later was chief assistant editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* in Johannesburg, and assistant editor of the *Sunday Tribune* in Durban. From 1964 to 1966 he served as information adviser to Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia (now 'Zimbabwe'). Mr. Benson, who is South African-born, has lectured on four continents, is the author of several books and produces a monthly newsletter *Behind the News* (obtainable from PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF).

commas; for, as he makes clear: "Russian Jewish Nationalism, supported by Jews living in other countries, especially the United States, was the major factor at the 'storm centre of events' in Russia in 1917."

How much do we know about the Russian Revolution? Mr. Benson asks. And he answers:-

"Most people in the West still do not know exactly what happened — not because the information was not available and accessible but only because persons in positions of great power had a vested interest in suppressing the facts and discouraging, virtually to the point of prohibition, genuine debate on the subject."

The author goes on to contrast the relative freedom that now exists in Russia for discussion of the origins of the revolution with the rigid censorship that prevails in the so-

called 'democratic' West. If the Russian Revolution was overwhelmingly Jewish-inspired and Jewish-led — as even Winston Churchill, himself a life-long friend and benefactor of the Jews, once admitted that it was (see 'Thought for the Month', *Spearhead*, August 1992 issue) — by what power, and in whose interest, is this censorship being made to operate in Britain and other western countries?

In the same chapter, Mr. Benson examines in some detail the circumstances in which Czar Nicholas and his family were murdered at Ekaterinburg in 1918 — a horrific affair which was the subject of an article in these pages last month in which the author was grateful to be able to draw upon facts provided in *The Zionist Factor*.

THE ROLE OF FINANCE

Numerous authors known to our readers have documented in great detail the role of international finance in building up the former Communist Empire and of promoting, in the West, a progressive diminution in the influence of the nation-state and the construction, in its place, of the so-called 'New World Order' — a scheme of things presented to the masses as an antidote to totalitarian communism but whose architects have all along worked hand-in-glove with the rulers of communism.

Rather than rehash a pile of data on this subject which has already been given ample coverage, Mr. Benson concentrates on giving the known facts a context and a perspective that have often been lacking in other studies. Where he deals with the subject in a chapter headed 'High Finance and the New World Order', his principal thesis may be described as follows:-

Whilst money has seldom been without influence in political affairs, the development of capitalism following on from the industrial revolution resulted in money acquiring a power in politics unparalleled in previous history.

Until the end of the 19th century, the great money powers that dominated commerce and heavily influenced political life were primarily **national**. That is to say there was a British money power, a German money power, an American money power, and so on — all harnessed, at most times at least, to the promotion of the national interests of the countries in which they resided.

In the 20th century, however, there has gradually emerged an **international** money power, which by degrees has superseded the former national ones. In the words of Mr. Benson:-

"The change which has occurred in the realm of money is this: Constellations of finance-capitalism which had been separate and nationally oriented were absorbed into a greater constellation of finance-capitalism serving a different set of long-term interests."

This development was particularly well exemplified in the United States, where a

money power that had been predominantly national, Gentile and European-culture-oriented was ousted by another, which was overwhelmingly Jewish, Zionist and cosmopolitan — cosmopolitan, that is, in its influence on its host community but single-mindedly nationalist in its attitude to all questions affecting its own tribe. Here another of Mr. Benson's most important themes presents itself: the startling paradox that is to be found in the internationalism which Jewry prescribes for other peoples and the nationalism which it practises on its own behalf. Of this, more later.

In dealing with the increasing dominance of money over politics, Mr. Benson makes a point that is vital to our understanding of the evils of the 20th century and of the necessary remedy. He says:-

"Politics is a **social function** concerned with the total welfare of a community, long-term as well as short-term, in which the requirements of economics, although always important, have only a supportive or secondary role. Economic thinking, a mere department of political thinking, is concerned exclusively with the requirements of economic prosperity and progress. It assumes automatically that whatever is good for business is good for the community as a whole, an attitude of mind that excludes virtually all other considerations."

In other words, true politics must always subordinate economics to the national interest. It is a matter of secondary consideration whether economic resources are privately or publicly owned, whether profits from them go into the pockets of their proprietors and shareholders or into the coffers of the state. What is of prime importance is that, at the end of the day, there should be a political power that is the master of economic forces rather than the other way round. Unhappily, it is invariably the tendency for the latter to occur in parliamentary democracies, where the body politic is split into warring parties, each competing for the favour of voting majorities and each therefore heavily reliant on money for survival. Money sponsors one or another of the contending parties according to which one offers money power the greatest advantages and the greatest freedoms. In addition, money buys control of the press and other mass media which shape the climate of public opinion in which elections are decided.

THE FARCE OF 'DEMOCRACY'

Yet despite these realities, the mass of people still labour under the pathetic illusion that they have a 'free choice' at election times and actually have the 'power', through their votes, to elect and dismiss governments. Not for them those nasty and horrible 'dictatorships' which suppress freedom and offer the people no choice! Few appreciate that it was precisely for the purpose of creating a machinery of political power that

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UNDERSTANDING THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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was independent of money and able to subordinate money to the national interest that the various nationalist and authoritarian systems known in popular mythology as 'dictatorships' came into existence.

Mr. Benson returns to the question of the relationship between money power and political power in a later chapter, where he says:-

"The fundamental issue in any state is whether or not there shall be an authority superior to economics. Which shall rule — politics or economics? There can be no doubt that nationalism, in spite of all the ailments to which it is heir, energised by the instincts and will of the population, means that politics is the master and that economics, no matter how important it may be, has been reduced to its proper and natural subordinate status."

There will of course be those who will designate such an order of things as 'socialism'. One of the leading examples of the intellectual confusion that has gripped the middle classes of today's 'democracies' is that any suggestion that government should be the master of industry and commerce rather than industry and commerce the master of government, and that such a government should, where necessary, direct and regulate industry and commerce in the national interest, is dismissively stigmatised as 'socialist' and thereby equated, without the slightest justification, with the politics of the left. Of course, the term 'socialism' is one of those emotive phrases of the 20th century that can be given a hundred different meanings and indeed made to mean precisely what the user wants it to mean. 'Socialism' can indeed indicate the placing of all of the economic resources of a community under public ownership, the outlawing of all private economic activity and private profit and the reduction of populations to proletarian status in the service of an impossible 'equality' — in which case it equates with communism. Or it can indicate nothing more than the prevalence of a social ethic which commands higher priority than any individual ethic, the creation of a form of government that ensures the dominance of this social ethic and the subordination to that government of all economic forces whereby they may be made to work for the community and the nation as a whole. It should be noted that the term 'subordination' does not here necessarily mean that economic forces have to be publicly owned or that they may not operate under private initiative and yield private profit; it means only that in instances where the private interest involved clashes with the broader community and national interest the latter must prevail.

'NATIONAL SOCIALISM'

The latter formula has at times during the present century come to be known as

'national socialism' — a term that it is difficult to discuss with people in any atmosphere of rationality because of the emotive connotations it has acquired through its association with Hitler. However, Mr. Benson is not afraid to venture into such dangerous regions of terminology, and he does so in skilful fashion in a chapter entitled 'Jewish Historiography'. This is achieved by throwing the term back at those who purport to be its foremost opponents. "What in the Zionist view," he asks, "is the most detestable of all political idiologies? Answer: National Socialism." He then proceeds to relate how, on the admission of some Jews themselves, a creed and social system approximating to that very term prevails in Jewish communities. Here he quotes Dr. Gideon Shimoni, author of the book *Jews and Zionism: the South African experience*, who said when speaking of the emergence of the Zionist Socialist Party in South Africa in the late 1930s:-

"The ideological programme of the party affirmed that it stood together with the socialist labour movements of all countries and people in the struggle to 'liquidate the capitalist system of private property and to create in its stead a socialist society built on the basis of co-operative ownership of the means of production.' (i.e. communism. J.T.) However, it contended that for Jews the prerequisite of socialism was a Jewish homeland in Palestine so that their occupational distribution and their national existence could be normalised. Zionism embodies a progressive nationalism compatible with socialism, according to the formula: 'Socialist in content and national in form.' "

The emphasis in the foregoing passage is added by Mr. Benson, who replies:-

"In a word, national socialism for 'us' and international socialism for 'them'; the preservation of group identity for 'us' and the obliteration of group identity for 'them'; one standard for 'us', another for 'them'; power for 'us', impotence for 'them'."

Here the author comes to what undoubtedly is the central theme of the whole book: the dual code by which Jewish ideologues preach and promote a creed for Gentiles that is the absolute opposite to that they recommend for, and which is practised by, the Jews themselves. The term 'dual code' is one we came across earlier, when we examined Jewish contrasts in ethical behaviour *viz-a-viz* fellow Jews and 'outsiders'. Here it appears again. In the chapter in question, Mr. Benson uses numerous examples to illustrate the inconsistency between the Jewish internal code based on an intense racial nationalism and the essentially external ideology spoon-fed by Jews to Gentiles, which exalts cosmopolitan values and uses every conceivable persuasive device to undermine national and racial feeling. Here both eastern communism and western liberalism converge in their joint assault on 'racist' thinking and their advocacy of an internationalist, one-world

utopia in which national and racial rivalries become things of the past — in both cases encouraged in that direction by Jewish polemicists of every stripe and in every land. Yet to this rule Jews are to be granted exception; for them, and for them alone, the right to be unabashedly nationalist and 'racist'. Here is the paradox which lies at the heart of Jewish-Gentile conflict and gives fuel to that phenomenon coyly described by the Jews as 'anti-semitism'. What it boils down to is that anyone who ventures to suggest that Jews practise a code similar to that which they advocate for Gentiles, or conversely that they respect the right of Gentiles to live according to the same tribal principles that they adhere to themselves, is 'anti-semitic'! Here lies the problem.

NO DISSENT TOLERATED

Again speaking of the writer Shimoni, Benson says that his handling of the subject of anti-semitism...

"...is founded on the simple presupposition that there never was and never can be any justification for Gentile dissent or disapprobation of anything the Jews do or say in maintaining or promoting their group interests.

"Anti-semitism is thus regarded either as an infectious form of moral perversion to be equated with 'racism' and 'intolerance' or as an evil ideology associated with 'Nazism', 'Fascism' and any other form of political totalitarianism — except Communism which, although frequently mentioned..., is nowhere disparaged."

But of course 'Nazism' or 'Fascism' are not merely to be equated with 'anti-semitism'; they are swearwords to be used against any tendency detected in any non-Jewish community which amounts to 'maintaining or promoting group interests' — i.e. nationalism. That is something permitted only to Jews. In this regard I am reminded of my own experience as a very young man when I began to speak and write in favour of Britain strongly maintaining and promoting her own national interests, in other words adopting nationalist policies, but without any derogatory references to Jews — a subject of which I then knew little and cared even less. I found myself immediately dubbed a 'Nazi', and in the forefront of those engaged in this kind of abuse were... Yes, you've guessed it — 'those people'!

On this phenomenon Mr. Benson comments:-

"Could it be purely fortuitous that the concept of *Doublethink*, so clearly enunciated and explained by George Orwell, corresponds so closely with the kind of thinking we encounter in Jewish historiography, whether addressed to Jew or Gentile? And could it be fortuitous that *Doublethink* and the behaviour that goes with it are precisely what is required to give effect to a dual moral code which Professor Keith has identified as a significant feature of race consciousness?"

But surely, the innocent will maintain, this is an issue which can be thrashed out

between Gentile and Jew in a reasoned debate. If the Jews are so anxious to put an end to anti-semitism, they will welcome an open-ended discussion in which it can be explained to them that their own dual code —nationalism for themselves and cosmopolitanism for others — is a primary cause of the very thing they most abominate. Through such a discussion, will they not see sense on the matter and make their own contribution to an amicable solution of the problem? As if anticipating this very plea, Mr. Benson says:-

"We are driven to the conclusion that Jewish historiography precludes any possibility of scholarly debate — for what kind of debate can there be with enmity, no matter how carefully disguised? Or, to put it another way, what kind of debate can a Gentile scholar have with those who insist in advance that Judaism's **separate interest** is sacrosanct, therefore non-debatable?"

This would of course explain why in the press and on television no even-sided discussion of the causes of 'anti-semitism' is ever permitted. In the June 1991 issue of this magazine I described a TV programme on just this topic, in which every contributor approached the question from a pro-Jewish point of view and all 'anti-semites' were strictly excluded. It is noteworthy that when young Blacks riot in one of Britain's inner-city ghettos we are invariably treated to a subsequent TV enquiry into the matter in which someone is given ample platform on which to explain why they rioted, what were their grievances, and so on. Likewise it is the custom, when IRA terror strikes again at innocent people, for us to be treated to a TV rehash of the Irish republican point of view giving rise to the terror. Always the argument is the same: we may not agree with what they have done, but we ought to 'understand' the reasons for their doing it. Yet whenever the phenomenon of 'anti-semitism' raises its head the same facility is never granted to anyone to explain why, across the centuries, and in one nation after another, large numbers of people have become disenchanted with the presence of Jews in their midst and have turned against them. And why not? Because this would amount to a free and democratic debate on the Jewish Question. It runs in contradiction to the fact that, as Mr. Benson states, "Judaism's **separate interest** is sacrosanct, and therefore non-debatable."

COMMUNISM AND CAPITALISM

On the very rare occasions when the 'anti-anti-semites' condescend to argue with their adversaries, the level of argument is so childishly facile that it leaves one almost speechless. One popular line of attack is to accuse the 'anti-semites' of being so inconsistent as to attribute both communism and capitalism to the Jews. How on earth could this be so, they will protest, when the two are so diametrically opposed?

To this question Mr. Benson devotes a chapter entitled 'The Communist-Capitalist

Nexus' In it he distinguishes between what most people understand as 'capitalism', meaning "private ownership of property and resources and competitive free enterprise in the supply of goods and services," and **super-capitalism**, "which can be defined as highly concentrated finance-capitalism," and is not only different from capitalism but is "the antithesis of capitalism and sooner or later acquires the character of being actively anti-capitalist."

For, he says:-

"...it is not possible to continue **concentrating ownership** and control of property and resources without at the same time **reducing the number of those who own and control property and resources.**" Likewise, there can be no huge concentration of ownership and control without a corresponding inhibition or suppression of competitive free enterprise.

"What we have seen in the West is a progressive degeneration of capitalism into a form of super-capitalism, or anti-capitalism, which the less it resembles the original capitalism the more it resembles... communism."

And what is the key feature that super-capitalism and communism have in common? That they both serve to concentrate **enormous power** in the hands of those who control them — and not only that: the acquisition of such power constitutes the principal motive of those who operate in both systems. Seeing that power is the essential aim, it should not be difficult for any moderately intelligent person to appreciate that the means to obtain that power can be variable and interchangeable, depending entirely on circumstances. Super-capitalism, by its nature, is going to provoke massive popular discontent among those peoples who are the victims of its predatory, anti-social and entirely self-interested operations. Those whose instincts are sharpest in the game of power will perceive the advantages to be gained by creating a popular movement into which this discontent can be channelled and thereby controlled. This was precisely what lay behind the backing which International Finance gave to the 'Russian' Revolution in 1917. By creating communism, super-capitalism was in effect operating like a factory-owner who constructs a receptacle behind his works into which he can offload his waste-product, then recycle it. Mr. Benson describes it in another way but with the same conclusion. In the chapter previously referred to under 'High Finance and the New World Order' he says that:-

"Our century of conflict is the product of an alliance of money and intellect, with intellect almost invariably subordinate to, and at the service of, money; money being in the 20th century the primary source of great power."

And then a little further on he continues:-

"These changes in money and intellect have drawn the peoples of the West into a dialectical trap, with money as thesis, socialism as antithesis, and the new imperium as synthesis; money incessantly

concentrates power, socialism promises the total dispersal and distribution of power; the resolution of this contradiction supplies the new imperium with its dynamic."

Here some clarification of terms is necessary. In this context the writer is referring, not to the 'socialism' described earlier as a national and unifying force bonding together the people of a community in the service of a common interest, but to the more instantly recognisable 'socialism' that is usually offered as bait by left-wing parties and is invariably international and in fact anti-national. Then when he speaks of the 'new imperium' what he means is the final concentration of power that emerges when the heads of super-capitalism and communism achieve a convergence of purpose and come to constitute one single entity, ruling over us all.

'WORLD ORDER'

We are almost certainly entering into an era in which this development is coming to its final fruition, and this would explain the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. That collapse is indeed largely a natural phenomenon, occasioned by the total moral, political and economic bankruptcy of the soviet system and the massive popular disillusionment in which this has resulted. Here again we have the thesis-antithesis-synthesis dialectic at work. First stage: the abuses of super-capitalism generate the yearning for a revolutionary alternative; the powers that preside over that same super-capitalism create themselves that very 'alternative', which is revolutionary in appearance but wholly reactionary in the substance that lies underneath, being controlled by the very same people; finally, this 'alternative', producing as it does equal abuses and equal human misery in consequence, generates again the same massive yearning for change; and who comes forward as the agent of change? Why the lords of the same super-capitalism responsible for the abuses of an earlier era! Hence today we see being exported to Russia and the other former communist states all the familiar paraphernalia of the 'liberal', 'free-market' super-capitalist system that has prevailed in the West — complete with the race-destroying 'cultural' junk that is an integral part of that system. Today, Russians are wondering why, after all the promises of 'liberation' from soviet tyranny, the shelves of their shops are nearly empty, there is hyperinflation, there is a nearly total breakdown of law and order, and things are just as bad as they ever were when the communists were in charge. Explanation? The same people are in charge — in the basic sense that those who control communism and super-capitalism are, at the very top, of identical kind, loyalty and purpose. Only the methods of control have altered.

The one fundamental difference between this era and the earlier super-capitalist era out of which communism emerged is that the

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process of political control of governments by money power has become so much more advanced that the controllers are able to be much more open and frank in the declaration of their ultimate political aims. Now, through their bought politicians and press, they are quite baldly speaking of the coming 'New World Order', which the average chump in the street imagines to mean a new utopia of peace and harmony between peoples but which in reality means the final 'imperium', the final 'super-state' to which money power has been working from the beginning.

NATIONALISM 'THE ENEMY'

Now let us turn to our newspapers and read what our masters most fear will happen in Russia if things carry on as they are at present. What they most fear is that that country, instead of completing its evolution into a capitalistic, free-market 'liberal' democracy, will undergo another revolution — much more fundamental than the illusory 'revolution' of a year or so back: a revolution mounted by nationalists and leading to a nationalist state. Here is where it is opportune to turn back to Mr. Benson, who says of the régimes of both communism and super-capitalism:-

"Both are irreconcilably antagonistic towards nationalism... Since nationalism is inseparably joined to a people's cultural heritage, it follows that all attacks on nationalism must include cultural sabotage and subversion — which is what we see today on both sides of the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, promoted with equal zeal by super-capitalists and communists."

Perhaps the author might here have used a term other than 'Iron Curtain', which tends to date his theme to the period before the recent communist collapse in Eastern Europe. This small criticism apart, his observation is substantially correct. Nationalism is 'the enemy', whether it manifests itself in the emergence of a patriotic movement in Russia, the Le Pen party in France or the BNP in Britain. None must be given any chance to explain its case by means of press or television. If, as is usual, such nationalism embraces a sense of racial identity and the wish to preserve the traditional racial character of the homeland, the strong arm of the law must be used to curb expression of racial feelings under the pretext that these amount to 'racial hatred'. All this, however, refers only to Gentile nationalism, whether it be British, French, German or any other. Let us return to Mr. Benson, who, speaking of the super-capitalists and communists, says:-

"There is only one genuine nationalism they support and that is Zionism, which is an internationally dispersed Jewish Nationalism — plus, of course, spurious 'nationalisms' which they themselves set up and

use, like 'Black nationalism' in Africa, and even these are nearly always heavily laced with Marxism."

To which might be added Scottish, Welsh and Irish Nationalism, as in Britain, which can be used to undermine national unity and thereby promote national weakness. Here it is worth noting that one prominent newspaper in Scotland, *The Daily Record* by name, which has regularly engaged in vitriolic attacks on the BNP and British Nationalism but is more than friendly to Scottish 'Nationalism', is owned by that grand old Scottish family, the Maxwells, whose quite recent origins are to be found in Czechoslovakia and whose late and unlamented head, the super-crook Robert Maxwell (formerly Jan Ludwig Hoch), was recently given a state funeral in Israel. Another paper, the Scottish edition of *The Sun*, which purports to stand for Scottish 'independence', is owned by Rupert Murdoch, of whom it can be accurately be said that the only thing Scottish about him is his name. Murdoch is thought to be of Jewish parentage on his mother's side, lives in the United States and obtained most of the financial backing for the expansion of his vast media empire from super-capitalists bearing such distinguished Scottish clan names as Oppenheimer, Bronfman and Rothschild!

THE 'INTELLECTUALS'

Earlier, I quoted Mr. Benson's reference to "an alliance of money and intellect," a phrase reminiscent of the language of Spengler. It is always necessary, however, to understand what is meant by 'intellect' in this context. As Mr. Benson has remarked, it is an alliance in which intellect is "almost invariably subordinate to, and at the service of, money." The present century's 'intellectuals' are not, as some would suppose, those who have proved themselves the wisest and most erudite in a free exchange of ideas, an open debate in which each ideology or value-system has had the chance to be represented by its most articulate spokesmen, and out of which the prevailing one has emerged victorious by virtue of the superior wisdom and attractiveness of its message. Quite the contrary! In our modern times, all intellectual debate has been carefully and rigorously controlled, with the result that those accredited as the leading intellects of the age have simply been the ones recognised by the money powers as those most willing to espouse the doctrines approved as being 'fit' to be heard by the people. Universities and other places of higher 'learning' are no exceptions to this rule, for the students at those establishments are as gullible as, if not more so than, the average patron of an East London fish-and-chip shop. As for the professors who are paid to give these students their 'higher education', one is immediately struck, upon knowing them, by their craven intellectual cowardice and their willingness to parrot the fashionable ideas of the times regardless of their proven ineptness, always provided that

their pay-cheques arrive promptly at the end of the month and they are guaranteed their long holiday breaks and gracious life-styles.

Mr. Benson says of today's 'intellectuals':-

"For there was no way in which an aberration of the intellect, the treachery of the miseducated, *le trahison des clercs*, could have gained such ascendancy over the minds of many millions in the West, if it had not been massively funded and encouraged from centres of high finance. The establishment of the London School of Economics as a fountainhead of socialist indoctrination by millionaire banker Sir Ernest Cassel set the pattern for the ensuing decades and epitomises the fraudulent character of a doctrine which, by promising a brave new world for the masses in the West, plans to grab everything for its own alien élite."

HOW DO THEY DO IT?

It would be easy for the student of 20th century power politics, on becoming informed of the highly sophisticated techniques by which certain Jews have attained what today amounts almost to world mastery, to draw the conclusion that, regardless of the rights or wrongs of the issue, this must indicate some kind of racial superiority over the Gentile. Mr. Benson addresses this question admirably and lucidly in a chapter headed 'Geography of the Intellect', in which the key to Jewish success is carefully examined.

His starting point is the question of the individual's response to his environment. Jewish and Gentile achievement in the 20th century, he claims, can hardly be compared when vast environmental differences are considered. And he continues:-

"For it is obviously impossible to make a full and proper comparative analysis without acknowledging that from the point of view of performance, Jews and Gentiles are different people occupying different stimulus-response motivational systems. In other words, the two groups are not competing on one track but on parallel tracks, are differently mounted and perhaps even have different winning posts in view. 'For how is it possible to compare on a percentage basis the contributions to any kind of élitism of two communities so different in character and so differently situated? On the one hand, a majority which needs for its cultural survival a substantial reservoir of skilled artisans and even unskilled workers, plus an agricultural or peasant class with its roots deeply planted in the soil; and on the other hand, a small population minority, its nerves always under great strain, wholly committed to the preservation of its national identity and unity while dispersed in a much larger host population.'

As support. Mr. Benson brings in the Swiss psychologist Jung, who wrote:-

"The Jew, who is something of a nomad, has never yet created a cultural form of his own and, as far as we can see, never will, since all his instincts and talents require a

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more or less civilised nation to act as host for his development."

Another way of expressing these thoughts would be to say that, for true Jewish superiority to be proven, the Jews would have to produce evidence of a self-contained national community able to give birth to its own farmers, manufacturers, inventors, scientists, soldiers, pioneers of the land, writers, poets, painters, sculptors, architects, composers and practitioners of other creative arts who were demonstrably able to excel those of other peoples. Israel, the only possible barometer to such an experiment, has most certainly failed to do anything of the kind. Its economy, hardly impressive as it is, would grind to a stop without massive US aid plus the reparations its receives from Germany as damages for the so-called 'holocaust'. If Jewry is taken as a whole, both in Israel itself and in the *diaspora*, no tokens of 'superiority' in any of the vital fields mentioned are evident.

By contrast, numerous Gentile societies have demonstrated amply over the centuries their ability to live without Jews — and none better so than England between the time of their expulsions by Edward I and their return by courtesy of Cromwell. Has any more glorious age — in the way of economic development, national discovery and expansion, exploits of fighting heroism on land and sea, and not least a great flowering of literature, drama and music — been enjoyed by any nation?

On the other hand, as Mr. Benson says, the Jews in our midst have constituted a community not only wholly committed to the preservation of its national identity and unity but furthermore one whose nerves are always under great strain. This has led to the mentality of a nation constantly 'on its guard' or 'on the alert'. Such a nation is going to develop a political consciousness far more acute than any of its neighbours, and this will be of inestimable advantage in all dealings with them. And the author goes on to say:-

"Jewish experience down the ages as a people preserving national identity and unity while dispersed among other populations has produced a vast accumulation of skills having as their object the **acquisition of power** while almost wholly neglecting everything that has to do with the **use of power**. Creativity, whether in the arts, agriculture, politics or anything else, requires sympathetic identification with things and people. Power acquired must be used creatively or it will vanish. The Jewish people had the specialised skill to gain enormous power in Russia; but having gained that power, were unable to use it creatively, for that would have required sympathetic identification with the Russian people — an attitude irreconcilable with the preservation of their own separate national identity."

And again, in a later chapter headed 'Dissecting a Racial Mystique':-

"How do we reconcile the present competitive inadequacy of the Western European



GOLDEN AGE

The centuries between Edward I and Cromwell constituted a time of tremendous national creativity and expansion. Here Sir John Guy is seen sailing from Bristol on a colonising expedition.

with a recognition of the mighty powers of mind and spirit whose achievements in every field of human endeavour, especially in architecture, art, music and literature, represent to this day, after centuries of competitive striving, the high-water mark of human achievement? ... We do know also that there have been lengthy periods in history when the inferior status of the Jewish people has contrasted markedly with the power, confidence and brilliant achievement of the people among whom they dwell; and we are not aware that such inferior status was ever attributed to any inferiority of the Jewish 'intellectual apparatus'."

The author then contrasts these great ages with the present, when he speaks of the political and ideological course of European development in the 20th century:-

"The result we see all around us. The essential Western European, whether he be an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, an American or South African, is afflicted with a form of soul-sickness which undermines his morale, stifles imagination and enterprise and inhibits mental activity in all its forms, and illness which naturally varies in intensity according to personal circumstances. Unable to be true to himself, the Western European has become the victim of cultural and political distortion, the main symptoms as experienced by the individual being the lack of a sense of direction and purpose; in other words a haunting sense of the futility of existence, converting the masses of the educated, especially the young, into ductile revolutionary material capable of being used by the prevailing powers for almost any purpose."

Is all this, then, the product of a sinister plot by the Jews, with the remedy lying in a turning of the tables by means of an anti-Jewish pogrom? Those who would like to blame all their own nations' shortcomings on the wiles and intrigues of that minority will be disappointed by Mr. Benson's answer:-

"For this state of affairs the Western European has no-one to blame except himself, because in making money and material possession the only measure of value he has created an environment and a complex of human relationships more advantageous to the energetic and self-reliant Jewish minority than to people of his own kind."

THE SOLUTION

So what is the way out of our crisis? Mr. Benson does not attempt to offer any detailed political blueprint, as that is not the purpose of his book. But what he does say is best expressed in the following passage:-

"The entire known history of the human race will confirm that man is essentially a social animal and that he needs, as one of the first requirements of his moral health, the security provided by a sense of community or sense of belonging, which is something he has never been able to find hitherto except in some circumscribed group or community made up of individuals much the same as himself.

"Inseparable from such a pattern of existence, which has persisted through millennia and is shared by the greater part of the animal kingdom, is a dual code of attitude and conduct clearly designed by nature to preserve that pattern — inside the group, amity and co-operation and mutual sympathy (even if spiced with a little competition between the individuals composing it); towards all those outside the group, an attitude of indifference which can harden into hostility and conflict, as circumstances demand."

In other words, **nationalism** — moreover nationalism with a **racial foundation**; and, as an indispensable part of this, an ethical code which differentiates firmly between our obligations to those within the group and obligations, if any, to those outside the group. Mr. Benson's way of expressing the

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latter point is honest and courageous, in as much it is bound to be misread and misrepresented by opponents of his writings. He is not, as they will undoubtedly claim, advocating hostility and conflict towards those outside one's own national and racial group, nor is he exalting 'indifference' towards them as a virtue; he is merely stating that our care and concern for the welfare of our own kind should absorb our emotional and active energies to a degree which leaves nothing to spare for outsiders, however unpleasurable it may be to witness their suffering. Furthermore, he is saying that hostility and conflict towards outsiders must be an option upon which we can draw should their behaviour threaten us, and that therefore we should guard against developing a warmth of feeling towards them which might render us incapable in these regards should such an emergency occur.

Mr. Benson has already touched upon this question in an earlier chapter, when he says that:-

"The root feeling of care depends for its meaning and significance on the existence of another root feeling, its polar opposite, which likewise gives rise to a range of seemingly dissimilar concepts, like 'hate', 'enmity', 'danger', 'antipathy', 'jealousy', 'suspicion', 'distrust', etc.

"The two are in fact inseparable, like the positive and negative poles in an electric circuit, the force of the one nearly always directly proportional to the force of the other — as in war or some other situation of peril, it is the danger which excites the maximum exercise of the root feeling of care in the form of self-sacrificing heroism, a pattern of behaviour that is found throughout the animal kingdom."

This is a truth which we have to take carefully into account whenever we come up against the complex question of 'hatred', a concept that has been welded, with great skill, into a propaganda weapon to be hurled, like an incendiary device, into the ranks of those who resist the trends of our century. The hope of those who have created the weapon is that their adversaries will flee from it in such panic that their thinking and feeling faculties will become completely disoriented. Thus, those who would oppose an alien racial invasion of their community are conveniently labelled 'hatemongers' — an epithet which few welcome and which therefore gravely inhibits the task of racial self-defence. What we have to do is understand that, as Mr. Benson makes clear, the capacity for hatred of an enemy (in this case the instigator of the invasion rather than the invading individuals) is an emotion inseparably linked with love for one's own kind. Reducing the matter to the much more easily understood level of family ties, what are we to think of a man who, coming upon a scene where he sees his small daughter being molested by a child-rapist, does not have

within him the capacity for the most burning hatred of the culprit in question? It is not enough that he merely take the action necessary to put a stop to what is happening; if, as some modern Christians would suggest, he does this without hatred in his heart for the one responsible, he is revealing nothing more virtuous than an attitude of lukewarm emotion towards the victim — his own child. For one is impossible without the other; the moment we lose the capacity for hostility of the most extreme kind towards those who threaten our loved ones, we become like the animals of the forest that have lost the survival mechanism that is essential to their existence. Hatred as an emotion on its own — self-contained and not linked with the contrary emotion of love — that certainly is something which does no credit to the one who feels it; but hatred as a defence mechanism against those who threaten what we love — let us wear that badge without guilt. Most important of all, let us never allow fear of it to paralyse us when it comes to resisting our enemies!

CONCLUSION

There is much more that could be said about *The Zionist Factor* were space to permit. Aside from those features mentioned, the author gives attention to such subjects as Zionist-Communist collusion in the Middle East; the Biblical strictures on usury; the 'Big Business' underground in Soviet Russia before the final collapse of communism; the Zionist role in Rhodesia (where Mr. Benson lived and worked for some time in the 1960s); the Genocide Convention; not least, the writings of George Orwell, who, though never placed in the rogues' gallery of officially recognised 'anti-semites', provided many between-the-lines insights into the workings of Zionism which showed that he understood it better than was generally supposed. The Orwellian descriptions of brainwashing techniques are especially instructive to those seeking guidance on how to unravel Zionist propaganda.

One of the book's essential qualities — which sets it apart from so many standard works exposing Zionist machinations — is that it not only provides necessary facts but enters vigorously into the battle of ideas

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

The money power preys upon the nation in times of peace, and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces, as public enemies, all who question its methods or throw light upon its crimes. It can only be overthrown by the awakened consciousness of the nation.

William Jennings Bryan

currently raging across the world as a consequence of the breakdown of western societies everywhere. Mr. Benson provides us with much more than a mere knowledge of what has been happening in our century; he assists us in the formulation of a philosophical armoury with which to fight back against our adversaries and, pending final victory, to survive as individuals with our sanity intact in the sea of mental and spiritual disintegration that surrounds us.

There are points at which some readers will disagree with Mr. Benson's assertions. In the introduction to the book he states that:-

"So far from being hostile to persons of Jewish descent on the grounds of such descent, we have tried to give the clearest possible expression to an attitude that has always prevailed in the West, one of total non-discrimination in terms of acceptance and assimilation. In other words, we say that assimilation has never been a problem for the West or for any Jew wishing to be assimilated and totally accepted — the Jew being, as Professor Sir Arthur Keith has pointed out, racially indistinguishable from other Caucasians who form the mainstream of western peoples."

Whilst few would argue with the initial sentiment concerning hostility on grounds of descent alone, many will find the remainder of the message contained in this paragraph highly debatable, to say the least. While individual examples of genuine assimilation can most certainly be provided, the idea of any such assimilation on a wholesale basis seems to rest on an hypothesis of Jewish consent for which there is precious little evidence, either past, present or future.

As for Professor Keith's observations, while I yield to no-one in my respect for the Professor's contributions to the science of anthropology, it is only fair to say that on this particular point there will be many who will part company with him.

As a final warning, the reader should be told that *The Zionist Factor* has not been carefully, least of all professionally, proof-read — no fault of the author this, needless to say. It is the price that is paid by so many of those faced with the necessity to get into print without the backing of large monetary resources — as this reviewer knows only too well from his own experience. Typographical errors abound in the book, and it is to be hoped that all or most of these will be corrected when the next edition comes out.

The Editor wishes to express his regret to readers that this review has assumed a length that prohibits the inclusion of a number of other items in this issue and thereby detracts from the variety of content that we normally like to achieve. This in fact will be a 'one-off' occurrence, not likely to be repeated. It is felt that the book in question is of such importance that this in-depth examination of it is justified. Next month we expect to return, needless to say, to our customary format of several articles of more limited length.

RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
'Spearhead'
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LETTERS

SIR: What exciting times are these in which we live, when explored in the context of the frantic attempt of the establishment to defend its old myths and legends against the onward march of truth!

A particular example of this is the effort now being mounted to silence the historian David Irving — or otherwise to discredit his writings by having him depicted in the mass media as a 'crank' — only because of his success in bringing the truth to great numbers of people who hitherto have been brainwashed by television and the popular press. As another way of dismissing such writers as Irving, the media use the technique of labelling them as 'nazi apologists'. To my mind, this is the surest sign that our enemies are on the run, and that slowly and surely the truth is becoming known.

We are told that the primary principle of 'democracy' is freedom of speech for all who may wish to proclaim their ideas. What rubbish! If we are living in a democracy, why do the media not allow an open debate in which writers like Irving are allowed to argue with their critics? The fact that they do not indicates that they have something to hide.

It must be said that the main struggle for the victory of truth must be waged and won on the political front — through the British National Party. However, the cause of truth can only be enhanced by the success of revisionist historians like David Irving in exposing popular falsehoods. This is the reason why we must give our full support to revisionists in defeating the common foe.

SIMON SMITH
Nottingham

SIR: John Selwyn Gummer, MP, writing in the *Sunday Express* (August 16th) slams the so-called 'New Age Travellers' — the hippies that recently have invaded land in Worcestershire, Powys and Hampshire — and complains at the fact that this collection of human dross can still get by by drawing on social security to finance their parastatal life-style. "They," he says, "have made mugs of us for too long."

Agreed! But Mr. Gummer is a member of a Tory Government that has been in power

since 1979. Just what has that Government done about such things during all this time? It always tickles me pink to hear Tories complain of national ills that their own Government has done nothing whatever to remedy.

P.L. WATTS
Crowan, Cornwall

SIR: Readers may be interested to know about an example of minority influence that surfaced recently.

The *Daily Telegraph* (9th July), under the headline 'Rabbis fail to axe Kosher directive', reported that the Jewish lobby had been frustrated in its attempts to stop a proposal before the EC parliament to label ritually slaughtered products. According to the report, 90 per-cent of meat originating from the cruel and barbaric *Shechita* method of slaughter is sold onto the Gentile market because it has been deemed 'unclean' by Rabbis (*Shechita* slaughter involves the animal having its throat cut with a sacrificial knife whilst still conscious).

Most consumers believe that all beasts are stunned before being slaughtered in humane fashion. A spokesman for the Board of British Jews said that the labelling of ritually slaughtered meat "would deter customers from buying the reject meat and affect sales." No doubt it would also mean a rise in the price for Jewish consumers of Kosher meat!

The report went on to say that "with huge protests from the Jewish lobby, all governments would be under extreme pressure to rescind the amendment" (my emphasis), to the directive on the "protection of animals at the moment of slaughter." Apparently such an amendment had been proposed before but was abandoned "as a result of lobbying by Jewish groups."

Perhaps the editor of the *DT* should read the *Jewish Chronicle* of July 3rd — six days

before the *DT* report. In the *JC* it was stated under the headline 'Pressure from Board helps halt EC threat to *Shechita*' that the Jewish lobby had succeeded in doing what the *Telegraph* had alleged it had failed to do. In fact the *JC* was right! No doubt the dumb Goyim who only read the *Daily Telegraph* will feel content in the knowledge that the steak they are about to eat was humanely slaughtered.

The Jewish population of Britain numbers a mere 300,000 out of a total of nearly 60 million, so why should the majority subsidise its peculiar dietary peccadilloes?

I urge all *Spearhead* readers to lobby their MPs about the labelling of *Shechita* products.

JAMES KERRIGAN
Westward Ho! Devon

SIR: Many patriotic British people will have found themselves in a dilemma in this year's Olympic Games. They would have wished to support athletes wearing Britain's colours, but with a number of these being black they must have hoped instinctively for the success of their white rivals — whatever their nationality.

P. ELVIDGE (Mrs.)
Misterton, Notts.

SIR: With reference to the recent unpleasant publicity generated by Pakistani cricketers due to their bad behaviour in the test match against England, although the English team were totally innocent of any misconduct themselves, the authorities decided to include them in the reprimand issued. Captain Graham Gooch rightly complained about this inclusion.

Just another example of weak-kneed surrender by our cricket bosses — one supposes that they were afraid that if they reprimanded the Pakistanis alone they would be accused of 'racism'!

R. BARNES
Downham Market, Norfolk

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GOODBYE OZ CULTURE (Nicholas Maine) £3.50. A hard-hitting exposure of the perils facing Australia from non-white immigration and of the establishment lies being used to promote it. The author is an active campaigner against the betrayal of our brother nation. 1990, 125pp.

GÖRING (David Irving) £9.00. A lively and original biography of one of the most colourful and controversial figures of the Third Reich. 1989, 573pp.

GRAND DESIGN, THE (Douglas Reed) £2.25. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL, THE (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well-written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

HITLER'S WAR (David Irving) £22.95. A revised

and abridged version of *The War Path: Hitler's Germany 1933-39* and *Hitler's War* (1977 ed.). 1991, VI, 857pp.

HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE (Prof. A.R. Butz) £2.40. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd edition 1977, 315pp.

HOLOCAUST ON TRIAL, THE (Robert Lenski) £14.20. The story of Ernst Zundel's second trial, with illustrations and verbatim extracts from the transcript. 1990, iv, 544pp.

HOLOCAUST STORY AND THE LIES OF ULYSSES, THE (Paul Rassinier) £7.75. A socialist ex-inmate of Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps destroys the holocaust legend. Rassinier was decorated for his work in the French Resistance, so this is one revisionist they can't smear. 1978, xviii, 447pp.

ICEBREAKER (Victor Suvorov) £16.99. A Russian defector shows how Stalin engineered the war with Germany and exploited it to advance world communism. 1990, xvii, 364pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

IRON CURTAIN OVER AMERICA (John Beaty) £7.80. Describes how America's foreign policy was distorted by minority interests. Contains important chapters on the Second World War, the communisation of China and the Middle East. 1951, 267pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

LEUCHTER REPORT, THE (Fred A. Leuchter) £5.00. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter, in effect, testified that such installations could not have existed in German occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

MONEY BOMB, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

NAKED CAPITALIST, THE (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

NAMELESS WAR, THE (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £5.75. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATIONAL SUICIDE: MILITARY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION (Anthony Sutton) £6.80. Shows quite conclusively that Soviet military technology is a creation of American aid. Exposes the myth of American 'anti-communism'. 1973, 83pp.

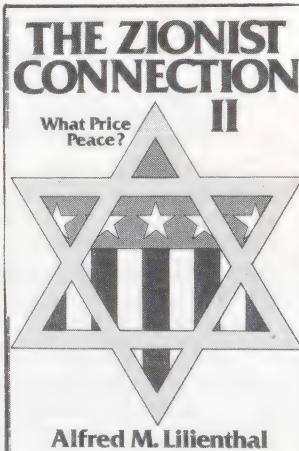
NEW UNHAPPY LORDS, THE (A.K. Chesterton) £6.00 hardback. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 288pp.

OTHER LOSSES (James Bacque) £4.50. Startling exposures by a French Canadian writer of the maltreatment and deaths suffered by German POWs under Eisenhower's occupying US troops after World War II. 1989, 230pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £25.00 hardback. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A special is book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

A 'MUST'
FOR YOUR
BOOK-
SHELF
See Col. 3
on opposite
page



RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST (Eric Butler) £3.75. A distinguished Australian patriot shows that the advance of communism has been assisted by the weakness and treachery of western leaders. New ed. 1985, 115pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

SABOTAGE AND TORTURE (Barbara Cole) £12.00. The story of the framing and maltreatment of white airmen in Robert Mugabe's 'Zimbabwe'. 1988, 209pp.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS (Nesta Webster) £7.25. A standard authority on the most important secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the early 1920s. Reprint of 1924 edition, 419pp.

SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99★ The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992, 192pp.

SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED, THE (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including

the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

SPECTRE OF POWER (Malcolm Ross) £6.00. The campaigning Canadian schoolteacher describes the vendetta against him by a powerful minority. 1987, 165pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count. Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.50. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

TORPEDO RUNNING £5.00. An illustrated magazine-sized survey of the writing career of historian David Irving. XII, 14pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations*. 1979, 24pp.

UNCONDITIONAL HATRED (Capt. Russell Grenfell) £8.00. An exposure of the hate campaign against Germany before and during World War II conducted by British politicians, together with its disastrous consequences. 1953, 273pp.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE, THE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by communists and Zionists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy among nationalists by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. The author is an expert on the links between finance and politics. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WHAT 1992 REALLY MEANS (Dr. Brian Burkitt & Mark Baimbridge) £1.50. Two academic economists show the dangers to Britain from involvement in the Single European Market. A booklet packed with facts and figures. 1989, 44pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £9.75. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history. 1986, 216pp.

ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE £2.00. A 12 page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 78p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 78p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 28p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 48p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.25 post-free.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sowing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Gulf War: Moslem threat. This leaflet points out how the war in the Middle East has exposed big internal

divisions in Britain, with many Moslems on one side and most of the indigenous population on the other — another indicator of the harmful consequences of the multi-racial and multi-faith society.

Asian extremism: our coming disaster. Leaflet highlighting the threat to public peace and order in Britain resulting from Islamic fanaticism. Calls for an end to Moslem and all other non-white immigration.

If we were black... Leaflet drawing attention to special favours and privileges granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites — particularly the young — to fight for their rights.

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here! Leaflet opposing Government plan to admit a quarter of a million or more Hong Kong Chinese into Britain.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases.

Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains how vast numbers of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free-trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Stop unemployment: ban imports! Similar to the above leaflet but more up to date. Calls for a prohibition of imports of all goods that Britain is able to produce herself.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

Smash the IRA! Leaflet calling for an end to the pussy-

footing policy applied to IRA murderers by successive governments since the 1960s and urging all-out war against the terrorists.

Britain's Eleventh Hour. Up-to-date anti-EC leaflet warning the British public about the menace to our country posed by the moves towards European Union.

Stop the defence cuts! Leaflet calling for a halt to the dangerous cuts in Britain's armed services.

Fed up? Revival (updated) of a very popular and successful nationalist leaflet first produced in the 1970s. Gives a short synopsis of the main policies on which the BNP campaigns.

Wake up Scotland! Leaflet specially designed to bring the BNP message to Scotland.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.10 for 1,000 and £4.65 for 2,000.

BNP Recordings

Rally '91. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 12th 1991. Hear and see speeches by Steve Tyler, Scott McLean, Ken Henderson, Eddy Butler, Tony Wells, Dr. Donald Clarke, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Wells, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

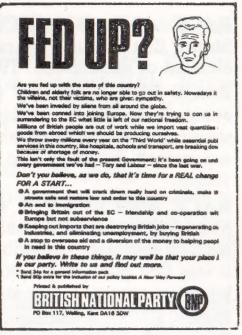
Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickard, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £12.00 plus 93p p&p.

Rally '82. Sound recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future'. Speeches by

Contd. overleaf



RALLY '91

Video-recording of the British National Party Annual Rally, October 19th 1991

Hear...

STEVE TYLER (Chairman)
SCOTT MCLEAN
KEN HENDERSON
EDDY BUTLER
TONY WELLS
Dr. DONALD CLARKE
RICHARD EDMONDS
JOHN TYNDALL

BNP Recordings, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

VIDEO (see page 17)

New BNP leaflets

For details & prices see page 17

Charles Parker and John Tyndall.

Tyndall Speaks I. Two studio talks: (1) 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage'; (2) 'Britain's economic crisis'.

Tyndall Speaks II. Two studio talks: (1) 'The case for nationalism'; (2) 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (about World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III. Two studio talks: (1) 'Why we must repatriate'; (2) 'Foundations of the national community'.

Tyndall Speaks IV. Two studio talks: (1) 'The way to full employment'; (2) 'The racial time-bomb'.

Recordings are on audio-cassette and cost £3.50 plus 34p p&p.

Allied publications

We recommend the following three publications which, although not connected with the British National Party, reflect a broadly similar viewpoint on national and international issues:-

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription (UK) £8.00 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

BEHIND THE NEWS

Highly informative newsletter edited by Ivor Benson. Enquiries from UK, Europe or Australasia to: PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF. From North America to: PO Box 130, Flesherton, Ontario N0C 1F0, Canada. From South Africa to: PO Box 1564, Krugersdorp 1740. *Behind the News* is a 'must' for your reading

table.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. Send a £5 note for a six-month trial subscription to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

BRITISH NATIONALIST

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 48p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £6.00 (British Isles) or £8.25 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.80	+ 93p post
25 copies	£6.60	+ £3.15 post
50 copies	£12.00	+ £4.10 post
100 copies	£21.00	+ £4.65 post
150 copies	£30.00	+ £5.35 post
200 copies	£36.00	+ £6.25 post
300 copies	£50.40	+ £7.80 post
400 copies	£66.00	+ £7.80 post
500 copies	£78.00	by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* entirely separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion and delay.

Have you joined the Welling Club?

The Welling Club is a special group that has been formed for the purpose of raising money for the British National Party. Membership is open to all persons, whether or not BNP members, willing to contribute £20 each month to the party's funds.

Welling Club members will be sent regular bulletins informing them of progress in achieving various BNP projects for which their donations are required. They will also be entitled to attend, free of charge, an annual club dinner addressed by the BNP Chairman.

Since our initial advertisement for the club in December 1991, 35 members have enrolled, bringing club contributions to the BNP to the figure of £700 a month. This is an excellent start and shows how valuable the club is going to be to the party.

Those wishing to join the Welling Club should apply, sending their initial £20 contribution, to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

THE NEW LIST OF V.H.S. VIDEO TAPES FROM U.F.C. IS NOW AVAILABLE.

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VICTORY AT HALIFAX!

BNP defies red threats to hold successful rally in town. Huge publicity achieved.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire) was the scene of a tremendously successful British National Party rally on Saturday, August 15th. The party had in fact given notice of its intention to stage a march through the town, but this was banned by order of the Labour-dominated local borough council. Instead, the police allowed a rally in the centre of the town, which went ahead despite council attempts to get that banned as well.

The background to the rally was a series of vicious attacks upon local white people by certain elements from the large Asian community. This led to a strong demand for the BNP to come to the area to defend and speak for local Whites.

As soon as the party's intention to come to Halifax was known, extreme left-wing and immigrant groups began organising to prevent it doing so. A mobilisation of these groups from all over the North of England and even beyond resulted in a mob of about 400-500 assembling in the town to stop the BNP.

In the event, they failed!

The rally attracted about 150 BNP supporters and was held on a grass banking overlooking one of the main roads through the town. The first speaker was Northern Organiser Ken Henderson, who had done really excellent work in organising and promoting the rally. He was followed by local representative Syd Carthew. After Mr. Carthew, National Activities Organiser Richard Edmonds spoke. Finally, the rally was addressed by BNP leader John Tyndall.

Afterwards, the BNP party proceeded by coach, vans and cars in a body to Rochdale, where a massed paper-sale and leaflet drive took place outside the local football ground as the crowds came out. The reception from the football fans was highly encouraging!

The Halifax rally won enormous publicity for the BNP. It was preceded by a big media build-up, with a pre-rally meeting at nearby Todmorden filmed by TV crews and shown on Yorkshire TV news shortly afterwards. TV news in Yorkshire also carried a report on the rally and the opposition demo in the evening following. In addition, the event made national radio news as well as being publicised repeatedly on radio news in Yorkshire. Much press publicity was won as well, including a report in the *News of the World*.

Spearhead congratulates all those who played a part in this highly successful activity, which has helped greatly to put the BNP back in the headlines in Yorkshire.

National Vanguard No. 112 (Jan-Feb 1992) £1.55. Cheques/POs only to Life Rune Books, PO Box XG 22, Leeds LS14 6XN. For a full list of nationalist books and tapes — some unavailable anywhere else — send a large SAE.



HALIFAX

Above: Ken Henderson addresses rally; John Tyndall is on left of picture. Below: Syd Carthew speaks.



SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale distributors to handle our magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

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Birmingham B44 9LZ

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PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LEICESTER
PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the main units:-

PETERBOROUGH
PO Box 211, Peterborough,
Cambs. PE3 8JE

NORTHANTS.
PO Box 72, Irthlingborough,
Wellingborough NN9 5XN

NOTTINGHAM
PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

WEST NOTTS.
PO Box 5, Eastwood, Notts. NG16 3RN

NEWARK
PO Box 5, Newark, Notts. NG24 3LD

DERBY
PO Box 249, Derby DE21 9EG

CHESTERFIELD
PO Box 174, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1FP

The BNP also has units in Richmond-on-Thames, Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham, Isle of Sheppey, Watford, Reading, Gloucestershire, Bristol & Bath, Stevenage, Bedford, Stourbridge, Walsall, Derby, Grantham, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Blackpool, Batley, Hull, York, Tees-side, Sunderland, Stirling & Alloa, Fife, Cumbernauld, Greenock, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire), Aberdeen, Inverness and Portadown (N. Ireland). If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

LIVERPOOL
PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

MERSEYSIDE
PO Box 241, Liverpool L69 7JS

MANCHESTER & SALFORD
PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

ROCHDALE
16 Count Street, Rochdale,
Lancs. OL16 5LP

OLDHAM
PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

BLACKPOOL
PO Box 53, South Shore,
Blackpool FY4 1FS

LEEDS
PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

BRADFORD
PO Box 6, Thornton, Bradford BD13 3QF

HUDDERSFIELD
PO Box A43, Huddersfield HD1 4NN

DEWSBURY
PO Box 32, Dewsbury WF12 0YU

HALIFAX
PO Box 133, Halifax HX3 6HB

DARLINGTON
PO Box 61, Darlington,
Co. Durham DL3 9RD

TYNE & WEAR
PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

CUMBRIA
PO Box 7, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 8LX

EDINBURGH
PO Box 719, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

GLASGOW
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PO Box 210, Dundee

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British National Party
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In the afternoon
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